

fect," was exhibited by Mr. Duckering of Northope, Lincolnshire.

Mr. R. Fowler, of Aylesbury, was winner in the class of Berkshires. The whole of this class was so mysterious that the judges nearly came to the conclusion of commending all the pens. Her Majesty obtained prizes for some excellent pigs of the Windsor (Suffolk) breed.

Of the show of poultry we have not yet only a passing notice. The following are the weights of some of the principle pens:—Ducks, white, Aylesbury, drakes and ducks, first, 18 lbs. 9 oz.; second 18 lbs.; third, 17 lbs. 16 oz.; fourth, 18 lbs. 4 oz. Rouen, drake and duck, first, 9 lbs. 4 oz.; second, 10 lbs. 6 oz.; third, 18 lbs. 2 oz.; fourth, 17 lbs. 4 oz. Geese, white, exceeding one year, gander and goose, first, 58 lbs. 12 oz.; second, 56 lbs. 5 oz.; ditto birds of 1870, first, 49 lbs. 4 oz.; second, 49 lbs. Gray and mottled gander and goose, exceeding one year, first, 62 lbs. 6 oz.; second, 54 lbs. 6 oz.; ditto, birds of 1870, first, 53 lbs. 6 oz.; second, 49 lbs. 1 oz. Turkeys, cocks, over one year, first, 36 lbs. 4 oz.; second, 35 lbs. 2 oz.; ditto hatched 1870, first, 24 lbs. 6 oz.; second, 23 lbs. 12 oz.; hens, exceeding one year, first, 31 lbs. 4 oz.; second, 29 lbs.

There was a good show of roots, the display of potatoes being remarkable both for the number of entries and varieties, and the excellence of the samples.—*Globe*.

CLIPPING.

Many horses have the very unpleasant habit of striking the toes of the hind shoes against the fore shoes. Most horsemen will agree that it is a fault belonging to some of the best, as well as the worst. It more frequently occurs with young horses, and they often clink on the turf or soft ground, and not on the road. It arises from the too great activity or length of stride of the hind legs; the fore feet are unable to get out of the way in time; therefore anything which detains them, such as a soft or heavy soil, must assist the practice.

The principal point to be remedied is the intolerable noise, from whence the evil derives its name, and this is often effected by making the hind shoes square at the toe, and leaving the toe of the crust somewhat projecting over the shoe, by which plan the crust receives the blow, instead of the shoe, and does not make any noise. It sometimes happens that, from the repetition of these blows, the crust is worn so thin at the toe as to produce or threaten lameness, in which case the plan of shoeing mentioned must be desisted from, and we must put up with the noise to avoid the greater evil.

When a square-toed shoe fails in preventing clicking, it will sometimes happen that a shoe pointed at the toe will succeed, which no doubt arises from the circumstances of the shoe, having so small a surface to come in contact, it may therefore fail to strike the fore shoe, but may go within, or by side of it.—*Practical Farmer*.

WORKING BULLS.

A correspondent of the *Caroline Farmer* writes that paper strongly favoring the plan of breaking bulls to work. He says;

I find my bull and cart of the greatest service—doing in part almost the work of an odd horse.

While the horses are plowing or hauling, the bull and dump cart and a boy that could not manage a horse, can do the milling, hauling to and from the depot, and all the hacking about, which has to be done, and is generally done at the expense of regular farm work.

The same bull and dump do the shifting of manure in composting about the barn lot, haul all the litter—carry articles to market—carry the children to ride—haul dry wood and chips from the woods for the cooking stove, and in short are useful generally—and the bull costs but little when at work and next to nothing when not at work; while a horse that would do the same work and be the same convenience about the farm would cost four to five times as much to begin on and could not be kept on less than five times the money it takes to keep the bull. And if one does not wish to keep a bull, a steer or milch cow will do very well. I am sure that whoever finds how convenient a thing and cheap a thing a steer and dump cart in about a plantation, will not be without them.

CLIPPED HORSES.

Having had some experience in using clipped horses, I would say in answer to an inquiry that, should good treatment prevail in the stable, it is just the thing.

I had a pair of sound mares, heavy coated, that could not be driven more than five miles an hour without sweating and remaining wet all through the next night; and I could not get them to carry enough flesh to look well. I had them clipped—took good care to have them well blanketed, both in and out the stable—saved one-third the quantity of the feed that I had previously given them, and they got in fine condition—never got any cold, and I could let them travel eight or nine miles an hour without fatigue.

I believe that no man can do better than to have his driving horses clipped, provided he uses them as horses should be used, which excludes the owner from carrying "steam" in his hat, and leaving them out, tied to posts, at night.—*Cor. County Gentleman*.

COLIC IN HORSES.

A writer in the *Turf, Field and Farm*, says: "There are of course various forms of colic, and a protracted attack will often produce complication, which require skillful treatment, and the presence of a veterinary surgeon. The remedies here offered are for the most frequent and easily distinguished cases of flatulent colic.

"One simple remedy frequently very effectual, is two ounces or four table-spoonfuls of saleratus in a pint of strong ginger tea; another, a pint of warm salt water, with an enema of the same; the injections will often bring away large volumes of wind; another, one ounce of camphorated spirits in a pint of sweetened water. These may be obtained in town or country at almost every house, when other prescriptions requiring preparation may not, be easily got. I add all these drenches, all of which I have used with good result.

1. Sulphuric ether, one ounce; laudanum, two ounces; compound decoction of aloes, five ounces. Mix and give every hour until relieved.